

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.41

LIBRARY

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C.

LIBRARY
RECEIVED
MAY 9 1906

U. S. Department of Agriculture.



Jones

THE SEEDSMAN

1906

SEED CATALOGUE
OF
JONES THE SEEDMAN
GRAND RAPIDS,
MICH.

Jones' Tested Seeds



WE TAKE the greatest pains to test all of our seeds as to germination and so far as possible as to variety. We handle absolutely nothing that we do not believe to be the best. The market gardener's success for the whole season depends largely on the quality of seeds he plants. Prices count but little with him and quality is everything. We do not attempt to compete in prices with some of the cheap catalogue houses, but do attempt to sell the best seeds we can get at as low a price as we can afford.

We have always catered to the market gardener's trade, and handle only seeds that will meet his needs; seeds that will please the market gardener will suit anyone. There are no more progressive and up-to-date horticulturists in the United States than the Grand Rapids market gardeners, and we point with pride to the fact that we have the largest local retail trade with market gardeners of any seed house in the country. Seeds of the best quality are apt to fail through improper treatment, by sowing them too deep or too shallow, in soil too wet or too dry. While some seeds require a great deal of heat and others will not germinate under the same conditions, we take great pains and buy only from the best growers, yet man is not infallible and mistakes may occur. Therefore, no seed dealer can guarantee his seeds and we cannot be held responsible for the crop.

In ordering seeds by mail add one-half cent per ounce to the price of small seeds, and when heavy seeds like corn, beans or peas are ordered by the pint or quart, add 10 cents per pint and 15 cents per quart for postage or express charges and they will then be sent free.

Jones the Seedman

February 1, 1906

Grand Rapids, Mich.

JONES' MARKET GARDENERS' WHOLESALE PRICE LIST



ASPARAGUS.

Asparagus can be grown in any good garden soil. To grow plants from seed, sow in drills about one inch deep, in rows a foot apart. Keep the soil mellow and free from weeds during the summer, thin out and the following spring plants may be set in beds 6 ft. wide with a 2 ft. path each side; set plants one foot apart each way, four inches below the surface. Annually, after cutting, the bed should be given a liberal top dressing of manure, ashes and salt, which should be well cultivated into the soil. As soon as the tops turn yellow in the fall they should be cut and removed from the beds, and just before winter, cover the beds with four inches of coarse strawy manure or leaves, which should be removed in the spring. A bed 6x60 ft. is ample for an ordinary family, and when well established is good for twenty years. One ounce of seed will sow 60 feet of drill. About 400 plants to the ounce.



Asparagus Roots, 1 year old, 75c. per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.

Asparagus Roots, 2 years old, \$1.00 per 100; \$6.00 per 1,000.

Conver's Colossal—Stalks very large, many an inch in diameter. Green and of good quality.

Price Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 45c.

Palmetto—An early, large dark green variety of vigorous growth, having pointed tips.

Price Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 55c.

BEANS.

Dwarf or Bush Varieties.

Culture—Plant about the middle of April if the ground is warm, and at intervals during the season for succession, plant in rows 18 in. to 2 ft. apart; the beans about 2 in. apart in a row, and 2 in. deep; keep well hoed, only cultivating them when dry, working the beans when vines are wet will cause them to rust; 1 qt. to 100 ft. of drill.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod—This new bean combines unusual hardness, extreme earliness and great productiveness. The pods are a rich green, very round and straight, five inches long, meaty, tender, brittle and entirely stringless.

Price Quart, 25c; 4 quarts, 90c; peck, \$1.70; bushel, \$6.00.



Long Yellow Six Weeks—40 days; long, straight green pods; very early.

Price Quart, 20c; 4 quarts, 70c; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00

Round Yellow Six Weeks—Pods not so long as the Long Yellow Six Weeks but more fleshy and brittle.

Price Quart, 20c; 4 quarts, 70c; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00

Emperor William—Earlier than the Dutch Case Knife, pods very tender, flat, and nearly ten inches in length.

Price Quart, 25c; 4 quarts, 70c; peck, \$1.35; bushel, \$5.00

Refugee or 1,000 to 1—Forty days; pods round, light green, waxy, tender and of fine flavor.

Price Quart, 20c; 4 quarts, 70c; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00

Dwarf Horticultural—Pods medium length, cylindrical, curved, with splashes of bright red on a yellowish ground; they become fit for use as green shell beans very early; about equal to the Lima in quality, although different in shape.

Price Quart, 20c; 4 quarts, 80c; peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00

Giant's Stringless Green Pod—Very productive; the pods mature a few days later than those of Burpee's Stringless Green Pod; are a little longer; quality excellent.

Price Quart, 25c; 4 quarts, 90c; peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.00

Longfellow—Very early variety with round straight pods, very fleshy, long and brittle, entirely stringless, flavor delicious, very prolific.

Price Quart, 25c; 4 quarts, 90c; peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.00

Dwarf Wax Variety.

Dwarf Golden Wax—Thirty-five days; very productive, pods long nearly straight, broad, flat, color deep golden yellow, very fleshy and wax like. This bean has been grown since 1876, and is one of the very best for market gardening.

Price Quart, 25c; 4 quarts, \$1.00; peck, \$1.90; bushel, \$7.00

Challenge Black Wax—Very early, pods round, clear waxy white, tender and stringless. Crop very short; our supply is limited.

Price Quart 25c; 4 quarts, \$1.00; peck, \$1.85; bushel, \$7.00

German Black Wax—Earliest wax beans, pods curved, round, deep yellow, meaty, brittle and stringless.

Price Quart, 25c; 4 quarts, 90c; peck, \$1.65; bushel, \$6.00

Davis Kidney Wax—Immensely productive, pods very long, straight and handsome, color light yellow. The most profitable market garden bean.

Price Quart, 25c; 4 quarts, 90c; peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.75

Wardwell's Kidney Wax—Early, good cropper, pods long, straight, fleshy, rich yellow and stringless.

Price Quart, 25c; 4 quarts, \$1.10; peck, \$2.00; bushel, \$6.75



Pole Beans.

Pole and Lima beans are apt to rot if planted too early; they should be planted about the middle of May if the season is suitable. They succeed best in sand loam, which should be liberally enriched with manure. Form hills 3 to 4 ft. apart; plant 5 to 6 beans in a hill 2 inches deep, leaving space in center for the pole; when well started they should be thinned to 2 or 3 plants in a hill. One quart makes 100 to 200 hills, according to size of beans. Eight to twelve quarts will plant an acre.

Kentucky Wonder—Eighty days; vines vigorous and very productive, bearing its pods in large clusters; pods green, very long, often reaching 9 or 10 inches, nearly round; very crisp and tender.

PriceQuart, 25c; 4 quarts, 75c; peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00

Seibert's Early Lima—Vines hardy and productive; beans large and an excellent flavor.

PriceQuart, 25c; 4 quarts, 75c; peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.50

King of the Garden Lima—Late, very productive large pods containing five or six large well-flavored beans.

PriceQuart, 25c; 4 quarts, 75c; peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00

Dutch Case Knife—Pods long, flat, green, seed white. Used largely for slicing and canning.

PriceQuart 25c; 4 quarts, 75c; peck, \$1.35; bushel, \$5.00

Dwarf Lima Beans.

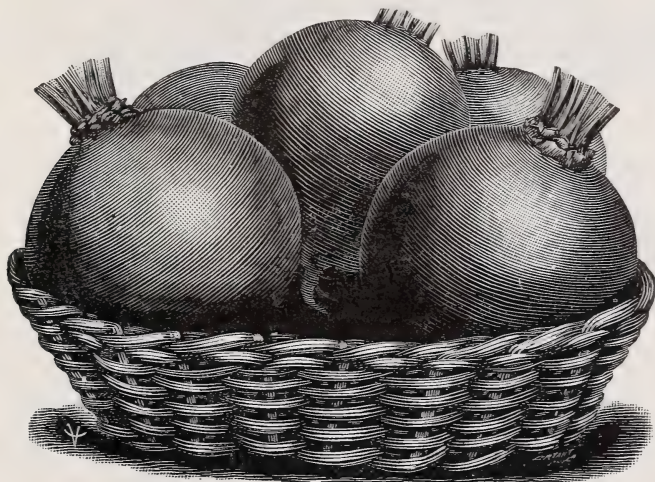
Burpee's Bush Lima—A bushform of true large lima, very productive, beans large and of fine flavor.

PriceQuart, 25c; 4 quarts, 80c; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.50



BEETS.

Beets do best on light, well-manured soil. For main crop, sow in the spring as soon as the ground is fit to work, in drills 18 inches apart and one inch deep. When the young plants are 3 or 4 inches high, thin to 5 or 6 inches apart. One ounce of seed to 50 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds per acre.



Crosby Egyptian—The earliest beet on the market. Handsome turnip shaped, color deep red, almost black, and very sweet. It is a rapid grower and the most desirable sort for early bunching. Can be sown as late as July for late crop.

Price Ounce 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c

Early Eclipse—Forty days; perfect globe shape, color blood red; the foliage is longer and more vigorous than the Egyptian, making them better for greens.

Price Ounce 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c

Detroit Dark Red—Early, oval in form, skin smooth, very dark blood red, flesh bright red; leaves small and erect; good canning beet.

Price Ounce 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c

Acme—This new variety is one of the best main crop beets. The top is low spreading, roots thick, turnip shaped with small tap root, outside color dark purplish red, flesh crimson.

Price Ounce 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c

Early Bassano—

Price Ounce 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c

Bastain's Early Turnip—

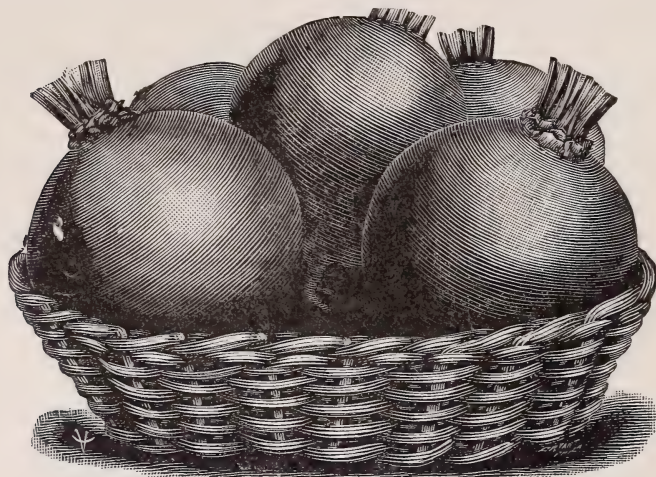
Price Ounce 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c

Long Dark Blood—

Price Ounce 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c

Edmand's Blood Turnip—A deep blood variety, slightly oval in form; the best sort to follow the extra early beet; flesh dark red, zoned with white.

Price Ounce 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c



Dewing's Blood Turnip—Fifty days; top medium size, root dark red, turnip shape, flesh red zoned with lighter shade, tender, sweet and a good keeper.

Price Ounce 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c

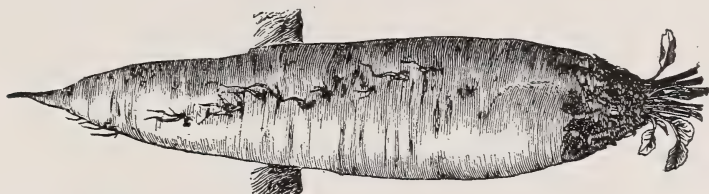
Swiss Chard or Sea Kale—Superior to beets for greens; plant forms broad, wax-like stems which may be used as a salad or pickled.

Price Ounce 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c



MANGEL-WURZEL.

Sow in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart as soon as the ground can be worked, cover the seed about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, making the soil firm. When four inches high, thin to 8 inches apart. Five pounds sow an acre.



Mammoth Long Red—Enormously productive, needs deep mellow soil.

One hundred and twenty days.

Price Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 10c; 1-lb., 20c; 6-lb., \$1.00

Golden Tankard—One hundred days; tops comparatively small, roots large and ovoid in form, flesh solid nearly white, zoned with yellow; very productive.

Price Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 10c; 1-lb. 20c; 6-lb., \$1.00

**BOERKOLE OR KALE.**

Kale is more hardy than cabbage and makes excellent greens for winter and spring use and is improved by frost. For fall use sow in May or June. One ounce to 3,000 plants.

Tall Green Curled—

Price Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 50c

Dwarf Green Curled—

Price Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 50c

BROCOLI.

One ounce to 5,000 plants.

Mammoth White—

Price Ounce, 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.00; 1-lb., \$3.50

BRUSSEL SPROUTS.

One ounce to 5,000 plants.

Paris Market—

Price Ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; 1-lb., \$1.25

SUGAR BEETS.

Culture—Same as Mangels. Sugar beets are not as heavy yielders as mangels but are better quality and contain a large amount of sugar.

Giant Feeding Sugar—This valuable stock beet is the result of careful seed breeding and selection. It has the richness of the sugar beet combined with the size and yield of the mangel. It will yield twice as much as the sugar beet, but is much easier gathered and keeps better. Roots are large, ovoid in form and very smooth.

Price Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 10c; 1-lb. 20c; 6-lb., \$1.00

Lane's Imperial—

Price Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 10c; 1-lb. 20c; 6-lb., \$1.00

Klein's Wanzleben—

Price Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 10c; 1-lb., 20c; 6-lb., \$1.00

CABBAGE.

Cabbage requires deep rich mellow soil, high manuring and good culture to obtain good solid heads. For early cabbage sow the seeds in hot



beds or a box in the house the last of January, and transplant in the open ground in April, in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches in the row. For second early cabbage, sow in April and transplant in May. For late, sow in May and transplant in July, in rows 3 feet apart and 2 feet in the row. One ounce of the seed will produce 2,500 plants. Four ounces per acre.

Jones's Earliest Jersey Wakefield—The very best early cabbage in cultivation. Grown extensively for market and shipping. Forms solid heads of fair size, conical in shape, with few outside leaves. Our seed is from selected stock, and is the earliest strain of this variety.

Price Ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 45c; 1-lb., \$1.50

Charleston or Large Wakefield—A little later than the Early Jersey Wakefield, but the heads are larger and not so pointed.

Price Ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 45c; 1-lb., \$1.60



Early Spring—A new round flat-headed variety, nearly as early as the Early Jersey Wakefield.

Price Ounce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$2.00

Second Early.

Henderson's Early Summer—Large, round solid heads, a most popular second early sort.

Price Ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; 1-lb., \$1.50

All Head—A flat headed variety coming in with the Early Summer, with larger heads.

Price Ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; 1-lb., \$1.50

Early Winningstadt—Heads large, cone-shaped and solid, very early and sure to head.

Price Ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; 1-lb., \$1.25

All Seasons—

Price Ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; 1-lb., \$1.40

Henderson's Succession—About ten days later than Early Summer, heads are more uniform.

Price Ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 45c; 1-lb., \$1.50

Forttler's Early Brunswick—Earliest of the large heading drumheads.

Price Ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; 1-lb., \$1.50

Fielderkraut—Head is conical, very hard, the favorite variety for kraut.

Price Ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; 1-lb., \$1.50

Surehead—Strong, vigorous, uniform, large, solid and quality fine.

Price Ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; 1-lb., \$1.30



Danish Round Winter or Danish Ballhead—Heads medium size, very solid and deep, color white, fine grained and excellent quality. As this cabbage is so solid and heavy, it makes the very best cabbage for distant markets, and is a splendid keeper.

Price Ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; 1-lb., \$1.50

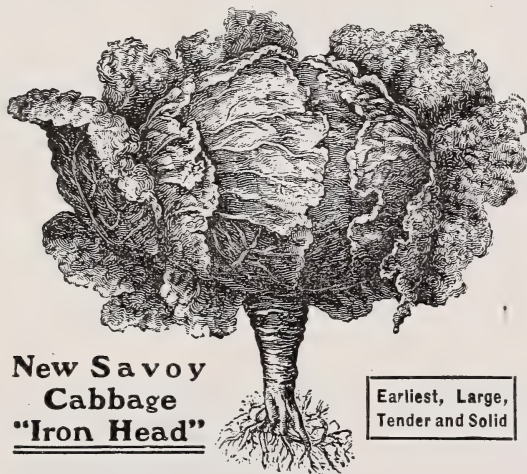
American Savoy—

Price Ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; 1-lb., \$1.50



Jones's Late Flat Dutch—An improved strain of this variety; heads large and more solid than the loose-headed Flat Dutch.

Price Ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; 1-lb., \$1.25



**New Savoy
Cabbage
"Iron Head"**

Earliest, Large,
Tender and Solid

Iron Head Savoy—This new cabbage is the earliest savoy cabbage in existence. Heads large, tender and solid, round, of best flavor and hard as iron. Market gardeners will find it a money-maker.

Price Ounce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$1.75

Hollander—The same type as the Danish Ballhead but heads are a little larger.

Price Ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; 1-lb., \$1.50

Large Late Drumhead—

PriceOunce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; 1-lb., \$1.25

Deep Head—

PriceOunce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; 1-lb., \$1.50

Stone Mason—

PriceOunce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; 1-lb., \$1.30

Luxenburg or Hard Heading—Large, solid, good keeper.

PriceOunce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; 1-lb., \$1.70

Mammoth Rock Red—Heads very large, of a deep red color and are red to the center; extremely solid.

PriceOunce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; 1-lb. \$1.50

The Volga—This new cabbage is a Russian variety of great uniformity; heads are nearly all of equal size and shape weighing from 12 to 15 pounds each; round as a ball and perfectly solid. The flesh is exceedingly firm, tender and white, making it a most desirable form for kraut; one of the hardiest cabbage known; about two weeks earlier than the late cabbage.

PriceOunce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 75c; 1-lb., \$2.50

CARROTS.

Carrots, like other root crops, flourish best in a well-enriched sandy soil, deeply tilled, and if plowed the fall before all the better. Sow in early spring in drills 15 to 16 inches apart, finally thinning plants to 3 or 4 inches. If sown early or on moist soil half inch is deep enough to cover seed. Seed slow to germinate. Keep clean by frequent hoeing and weeding. If neglected the young plants are easily smothered, and the crop is lost. One ounce sows 150 feet of drill. Three pounds sows an acre.

Early French Short Horn—Early; good bunching carrot.

PriceOunce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 60c

Chantena—The best for market; tops medium size, necks small; roots tapering slightly, but stump rooted, color deep orange red.

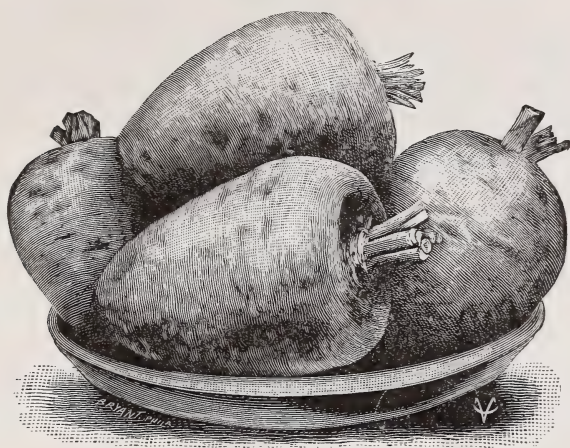
PriceOunce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 65c

Danvers Half Long—A select strain of the Danvers Half Long carrot. The roots are smoother, more tapering and more uniform in shape and size. The best market carrot, deep orange color, flesh sweet and tender, roots of medium length. Very productive and adapted to all kinds of soil.

PriceOunce 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 75c

Danvers Half Long—Good strain.

PriceOunce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 60c



Guerand or Ox Heart—A thick carrot, very blunt on the end, easy to gather, fine quality and great cropper.

PriceOunce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 60c

Long Orange—A good carrot for deep mellow soil, the old standard for stock feeding.

PriceOunce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 50c

White Intermediate—Large white carrot; fine grain and good quality.

PriceOunce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 65c

Long White Belgian—

PriceOunce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 35c

Long Yellow Belgian—

PriceOunce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 30c

CAULIFLOWER.



The culture of cauliflower is similar to cabbage, but should be more thorough and ground made very rich. It delights in a rich, moist soil. Sow seed in the hot-bed in January or February, and transplant the plants 2 or 3 inches apart in boxes or in another hot-bed, until such time as they are safe to be planted in open ground, which in this latitude is usually from the 15th of March to the 10th of April. For late crop, sow seed at same time and treat in the same way as with late cabbage. Set plants in the field 2 feet by 15 inches apart. If properly hardened off they are seldom injured by being planted out too early. When heading, tie the outside leaves loosely over the head to protect it from the sun. One ounce gives 1,500 to 2,000 plants.

Henderson's Early Snowball—One of the best types of cauliflower on the market. The heads are solid, compact and round, very white and curdlike.

Price Ounce, \$1.50; ¼-lb., \$5.00

CELERY.



Celery will do very well on any rich garden soil, but does best in low, moist rich bottom land or well drained muck. Sow the seed in the open ground early in April, making the soil very fine; sow for late crop about the first of May. Sow in rows so that it can be kept free from weeds, cover seed very lightly and fine the soil well. Keep moist until seed germinates. Some of the most successful growers set on a level surface, while others prefer a broad shallow trench only 3 or 4 inches deep. Trenches should be about 3 feet apart, set plants in single rows not over 6 inches apart in the trenches. Transplant about the middle of June for first early, and as late as the middle of August for the latest. In about six weeks from transplanting, the soil should be drawn from the middle of the rows around the celery with an ordinary hoe. Take hold of all of the leaves of the plant

with one hand, with the other draw the dirt around it, pressing it firmly, being careful that no dirt gets between the leaves. In about two weeks new dirt should be drawn to the row to keep the leaves in an upright position.

White Plume—Early, uniformly white and free from green or hollow stalks.

PriceOunce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; 1-lb., \$1.50

Golden Self Blanching—Rich golden yellow, close compact growth, easily blanched, crisp and solid and grows to good size.

PriceOunce, 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 90c; 1-lb., \$3.00

Dwarf Golden Heart—Good for fall and winter use.

PriceOunce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; 1-lb., \$1.25

Evan's Triumph—This splendid new variety is one of the best for main crop, will keep longer than any other kind, very strong and vigorous growth, stalks large, white, crisp, tender and finely flavored.

PriceOunce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; 1-lb., \$1.50

Kalamazoo—

PriceOunce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; 1-lb., \$1.20

Perfection Hartwell—One of the best late sorts, producing large bunches of tall broad stalks, blanching to golden yellow.

PriceOunce, 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; 1-lb., \$1.30

Giant Pascal—

PriceOunce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; 1-lb., \$1.25

Soup or Cutting—Used for flavoring soups.

PriceOunce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; 1-lb., \$1.00

Celery Seed—For flavoring

PriceOunce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c



CELERIAC OR TURNIP ROOTED CELERY.

Smooth Prague—

Price, Ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; 1-lb., \$1.40

Corn Salad—Used during the winter and spring as a substitute for lettuce and spinach.

Price, Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c

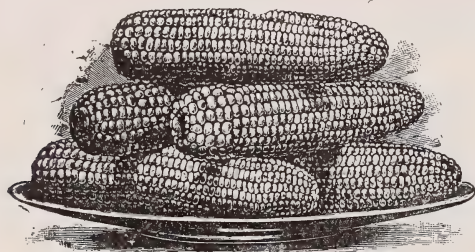
SWEET CORN.

Our Ohio grown Sweet Corn is unexcelled by either Eastern or Western grown stock. The Sweet or Sugar Corn varieties, being liable to rot in cold or wet ground, should not be planted until May, or when the ground has

become warm, except the Early Premo and Early White Cob Cory, which may be planted earlier, and for a succession plant every ten days or two weeks until the last day in July, in hills 2 by 3 feet for early kinds, and 3 by 3 feet for the large late kinds. Some plant in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and 8 inches in the row. Give frequent and thorough cultivation. One quart sows 200 to 300 hills. Eight to ten quarts for an acre.

Early Premo—Sixty days; this is one of the very earliest sugar corns, hardy, and can be planted fully as early as the Early Adams, and seed does not rot easily; stalks grow about five feet high, and generally bear two well developed ears to the stalk; it is of good quality, much sweeter than the Cory.

PriceQuart, 20c; 4 quarts, 50c; peck, 80c; bushel, \$3.00

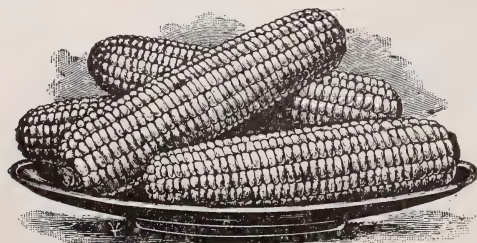


Early White Cob Cory—Sixty to sixty-five days. This is a very hardy variety and may be planted early; stalks four to five feet high; very prolific, each stalk generally bearing 2 to 3 ears which are eight rowed with large coarse but tender kernels; has always been the favorite early market corn with Grand Rapids gardeners.

PriceQuart, 20c; 4 quarts, 50c; peck, 80c; bushel, \$3.00

Honey Dew—Sixty-five to seventy days. This is the most delicious sweet corn grown; stalks small; ears larger than the Crosby, with long tender and extremely sweet kernels, comes in about the same time as the Early Minnesota, but much better quality than any other second early corn; this corn has been kept in the hands of a very few gardeners near Grand Rapids, who have built up a large trade on account of quality. This is the first season that we have been able to obtain the seed.

PriceQuart, 20c; 4 quarts, 50c; peck, 80c; bushel, \$3.00



Mammoth White Cory—Sixty-five to seventy days. A selection from the White Cob Cory; very early; ears large, 12 rows, and good quality.
PriceQuart, 20c; 4 quarts, 50c; peck, 80c; bushel, \$3.00

Black Mexican—When ready for use is pure white, but the ripe grain is black, the sweetest variety and best for home garden.
PriceQuart, 20c; 4 quarts, 50c; peck, 80c; bushel, \$3.00

Early Champion—Earliest large sweet corn, very sweet and tender, the best second early sort for the market garden.
PriceQuart, 20c; 4 quarts, 50c; peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.50

Early Crosby—Second early, good sized ear, excellent quality.
PriceQuart, 20c; 4 quarts, 50c; peck, 80c; bushel, \$2.75

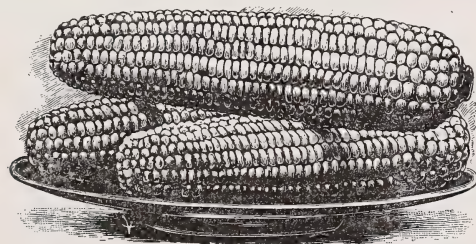
Early Minnesota—Popular old variety.
PriceQuart, 20c; 4 quarts, 50c; peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.75

Country Gentleman—Large ears, small cob, well covered with long slender kernels, the sweetest of all corn.
PriceQuart, 20c; 4 quarts, 50c; peck, 90c; bushel, \$3.25

Perry's Hybride—Matures a little later than Early Minnesota, ears large.
PriceQuart, 20c; 4 quarts, 50c; peck, 80c; bushel, \$3.00

Old Colony—Earlier than evergreen, a great producer, the best for fodder.
PriceQuart, 20c; 4 quarts, 50c; peck, 80c; bushel, \$3.00

Early Evergreen—Nearly two weeks earlier than Stowell's Evergreen, ears large and best quality.
PriceQuart, 20c; 4 quarts, 50c; peck, 90c; bushel, \$3.25



Stowell's Evergreen—The largest ears and the sweetest corn, and is the standard main crop variety.

PriceQuart, 20c; 4 quarts, 40c; peck, 75c; bushel, \$2.75

CUCUMBERS.

Plant in hills 4 to 6 feet apart, with 8 to 10 seeds in a hill, cover half an inch deep. When plants are out of danger of insects, thin to 3 or 4 plants in a hill. For pickles plant from June 1st to August 1st. One ounce of seed will plant fifty hills. One pound per acre.



The Davis Perfect—This new cucumber was originated by Mr. Eugene Davis the well known green-house man of this city. (The originator of the Grand Rapids Forcing Lettuce, and the Davis Kidney Wax Bean.) The Davis Perfect is the greatest novelty in cucumbers that has been introduced for years; shape slim and symmetrical with an average length of ten to twelve inches. Color, dark glossy green. They never grow pussy and hold their color and brittleness long after being cut. The seeds are very soft when the cucumber is fit for the table, quality unequaled and enormously productive whether grown under glass or out doors. A sure money maker for all those engaged in cucumber growing and unquestionably the best for the home garden. For sale in packets only. Packet containing 50 seeds 20c; 3 for 50c.

Rawson's Forcing White Spine—The best for green-house cucumbers. The fruit grows very even in size and regular in form, color dark green with light spines running from the blossom end.

Price Ounce, 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.00; 1-lb., \$3.50

Chicago Pickle—Medium size, pointed both ends, spines very prominent, and color deep green, and very prolific.

Price Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 60c

Arlington White Spine—Long, symmetrical, color deep green.

Price Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 60c

Peerless White Spine—Larger than the Improved White Spine and more prolific; medium vine, fruit about 6 inches long $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter deep green with white spine.

Price Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 60c

Long Green—Large vine, fruit large and long, green, ripening yellow.

Price Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 50c

Nichol's Medium Green—Excellent cucumbers for pickles, color dark green, flesh crisp and very prolific, and always straight, smooth and handsome.

Price Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 50c

Jersey Pickle—Sixty days to make pickles. Productive, color dark green, holds color well when pickled.

Price Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 50c

Boston Pickling—A medium long variety, color dark green.

Price Ounce 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 60c

Gherkin—A very small oval variety, prickly and quite distinct from all others.

Price Ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; 1-lb., \$1.00



CRESS.

Extra Curled—

Price Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c

ENDIVE.

Its leaves make a splendid salad when properly blanched, usually grown for fall use, and sown in June and July. One-quarter ounce to 100 feet of drill. Four and one-half pounds to an acre.

Moss Curled—Green, extra curled, very ornamental.

Price Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; 1-lb., \$1.00

Green Curled—A large growing plant which by tying up may be made to form finely blanched centers of good quality.

Price Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; 1-lb., \$1.00

Broad Leaved Batavian—Large summer variety.

Price Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; 1-lb., \$1.00

KOHL RABI.

One ounce to two hundred feet of drill.

Sow the seed in May or June in a hot bed and transplant in rows 2 feet apart, setting the plants 18 inches apart in a row; cultivate the same as for cabbage.

White Vienna—

Price Ounce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 70c; 1-lb., \$2.25

EGG PLANT.



Culture—Sow seeds in hot beds or a green-house in March or early in April; the seed is very slow to germinate and requires a good deal of heat. Transplant to the open ground about June 1st in rows 2 or 3 feet apart each way. Egg Plant requires a rich warm soil. One ounce to 4,000 plants. Four ounces to an acre.

New York Purple—Very large and smooth, a fine dark color.

PriceOunce, 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 90c; 1-lb., \$3.00

Black Beauty—Earlier than the New York Purple, fruit large and handsome, skin a rich glossy, purplish black; very prolific.

PriceOunce, 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 90c; 1-lb., \$3.00

LETTUCE.



Culture—Sow in drills $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep and 18 inches apart. Thin to 12 inches on all head varieties. For a constant supply sow every two weeks from the middle of April to July. One ounce of seed makes 2,500 plants.

Grand Rapids Forcing—The best forcing and shipping variety, will produce more pounds of lettuce on the same space and stand longer after maturity than any other known sort.

Price Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 80c

Early Curled Silesia—Crisp and tender, large blistered crumpled leaves, color very light green.

Price Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 70c

Black Seeded Simpson—Early, leaves large, thin and tender, growing in large loose clusters. Good for forcing or growing out of doors for the early market.

Price Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 80c

Prize Head—Leaves are large, crimped, bright green tinged with brownish red.

Price Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 70c

Hanson—Very large heading variety.

Price Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 70c

Big Boston—A very popular market gardeners' sort; the plants are large, hardy, leaves smooth, thin, light green in color; indoors this forms a solid head, a less distinctly head variety when grown outside.

Price Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 80c

Black Seeded Butter—Large, smooth leaved solid heading lettuce, inner leaves beautifully blanched and very tender.

Price Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 80c



Deacon—Forms very solid heads, the leaves blanch a beautiful rich yellow.

Price Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 70c

LEEK.

Culture—Sow early in rows 18 inches apart. When 4 inches high, thin to 4 inches apart. One-third ounce to 100 feet of drill.

Large Musselburg—Large showy variety.

Price Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; 1-lb., \$1.00

Broad Scotch—Very hardy and rapid grower.

Price Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; 1-lb., \$1.00

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

Culture—Take fresh horse manure and use nothing but the fine portion of it, shaking out the straw; mix this with fresh loam, one part loam and two parts manure and turn every day to keep from burning until the fiery heat is nearly all out of it; prepare the bed about four feet wide and as long as required; put in the preparation about eight inches deep making it very solid as it is put in; let it remain in this condition until the temperature has been reduced to eighty degrees; make holes two or three inches deep in to which put the spawn in pieces about as large as an egg and at a distance of twelve inches apart each way; cover the spawn and let it remain for eight or ten days, then cover the whole bed with fine loam to the depth of two inches making it firm with the back of a shovel or spade; the bed must be in a covered situation and the prepared soil kept dry from the commencement; the temperature about 50 degrees; after the bed has been spawned do not water unless quite dry and when necessary luke warm water. The bed will continue bearing from twenty to thirty days; after the first crop is gathered, spread over the bed an inch of fresh soil and moisten with warm water. One pound of spawn is sufficient for a bed 2 by 6 feet.

Fresh Mushroom Spawn lb., 15c; 10-lb., \$1.25

MUSKMELON.

Culture—Melons require a rich sandy soil; seed should be planted when the ground becomes warm, in hills 6 feet apart. Well rotted manure should be thoroughly mixed with the soil in each hill. Put from 6 to 10 seeds in each hill, and when danger from insects is past, leave only three or four of the strongest plants. One ounce to 100 hills, 1 to 3 pounds per acre.

Grand Rapids Early Market—Very early, large, yellow, good seller on account of earliness, size and keeping quality.

Price Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 70c

Jenny Lind—Small, early, light green flesh, very sweet.

Price Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 70c

Extra Early Green Nutmeg—

Price Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 70c

Rocky Ford—An improved Netted Gem melon, very sweet.

Price Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 70c

Emerald Gem—

PriceOunce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 90c

Paul Rose—For a shipping trade as a basket melon this new melon is unequalled, flesh yellow, very sweet and spicy.

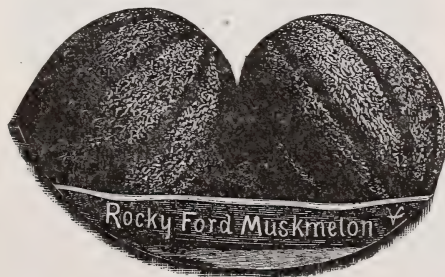
Price,.....Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 70c

**Improved Hackensack—**

PriceOunce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 60c

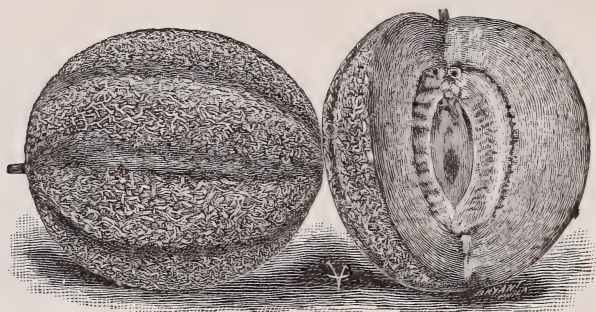
Bay View—

PriceOunce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 60c



Osage—stock seed. The best yellow-fleshed melon; large, oval, slightly ribbed and netted, skin very dark green, very small seed cavity, flesh thick, a deep rich salmon yellow, highly flavored and very sweet. This seed is grown by the originator of the Osage melon and is remarkably pure.

PriceOunce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$2.00



Osage—Grown from stock seed.

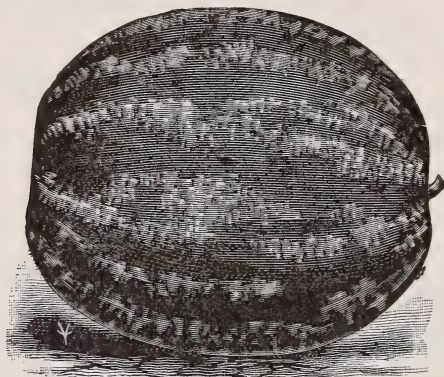
Price Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 75c

Netted Gem—

Price Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 70c

WATER MELON.

Culture—Water melons require a warm sandy soil. Mix well rotted manure well with the soil in each hill. Hills should be 8 to 10 feet apart; plant 8 to 10 seeds in each hill and thin to 3 strong plants when danger from insects is past. Four ounces to 100 hills. One to two pounds per acre.



Cole's Early—The best early melon for the home market. Flesh very sweet and delicious, rind thin and brittle.

Price Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c

Triumph—Melons of enormous size, very sweet, a good shipper.

Price Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c

Vick's Early—

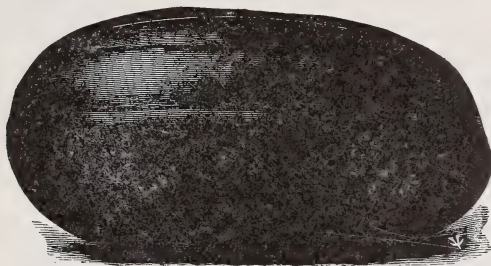
Price Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c

Georgia Rattlesnake—Very large, long, smooth and distinctly striped; flesh bright scarlet.

Price Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c

Black Spanish—

Price Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c



Monte Cristo or Kleckley's Sweet—Large, oblong, skin dark green, flesh bright scarlet, sweet and sugary, rind very thin.

Price Ounce 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c

Mountain Sweet—

Price Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c

Kolb's Gem—

Price Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c

Peerless—

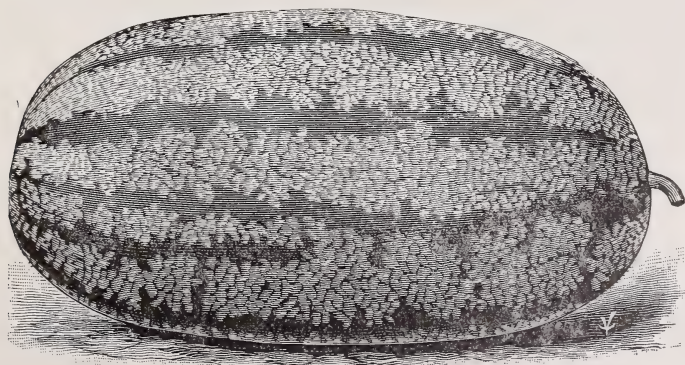
Price Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c

Dark Icing

Price Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c

Light Icing—

Price Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c



Phinney's Early—

PriceOunce, 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c

Sweet Heart—Early, vine vigorous and productive, fruit large, rind thin but tough, flesh red, very sweet and tender.

PriceOunce, 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c

Dixie—

PriceOunce, 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c

McIver's Wonderful Sugar—A large, handsome, oblong melon.

PriceOunce, 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c

Hungarian Honey—

PriceOunce, 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c

Citron—For preserving.

PriceOunce, 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c

ONIONS.**A FEW NOTES ON ONION GROWING.**

Start Right. Get good seed and good tools and use a first class fertilizer. A good plan in applying the fertilizer is to use one hundred pounds to every pound of seed sown. This will make your onions "bottom up" well.

Don't. Try to grow more onions than you can properly care for. It costs more to grow a poor crop than it does a good one. Better have a few acres of first class onions than many acres of unsalable stock.

In Seeding. It is usually conceded that five pounds of seed per acre of the Red or Yellow onions makes an ideal seeding. In sowing White Globe seed six or seven pounds produces a more desirable white onion. Sow your seed as early in the spring as possible, using a good seed drill, and in rows thirteen to fourteen inches apart. Keep the weeds down with a good hand cultivator between the rows and with your fingers in the row.

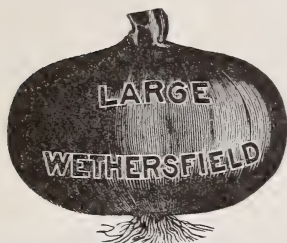
In Harvesting. When the tops die down and your crop has matured, pull the onions out of the soil, throwing them into windrows, and allow them to dry out for a couple of days when the tops should be removed and the onions placed in bushel crates and stacked up in the field for a few days, or until well dried out, taking care to cover the onions in the top, or exposed crate, with grass or onion tops to keep the sun and rain out. When the onions have cured they should be lightly screened to remove any remaining soil or loose skins and then stored under cover of a shed or well ventilated barn until sold or such time as desired to put into winter storage.

In Marketing. Remember that there are "fashions" in onions as there are in spring bonnets, and an onion that will give the best of satisfaction in one market may fail entirely in another. As a rule the eastern markets prefer a small or medium sized onion and one of yellow or white color. Your larger onions will do better in the west or south. New York prefers a white onion as the south does a red onion.

A good crop of onions is 500 bushels per acre, though it is no unusual thing to see an occasional crop running from a thousand to 1,200 bushels.

Early Flat Red—A medium sized early variety and a uniform size and shape. Good keeper, desirable for early market.

PriceOunce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; 1-lb., \$1.00



Large Red Wethersfield—Large size, slightly flattened, skin deep purplish red, good keeper and yields immense crop.

Price....Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; 1-lb., \$1.10

Southport Red Globe—One of the very best main crop onions. There is always a good demand for red globes. The skin is a dark glossy red. Onion fine grained, mild, tender, and good quality, a long keeper and large cropper.

Price, Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35; 1-lb., \$1.25



Michigan Yellow Globe—

Price, Ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; 1-lb., \$1.85

Yellow Globe Danvers—Best variety for the Eastern market. Splendid keeper, early, medium size and very handsome.

PriceOunce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; 1-lb., \$1.25

Southport Yellow Globe—Large, skin a fine deep yellow, keeps well.

PriceOunce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; 1-lb., \$1.75

Yellow Danvers Flat—A splendid extra early yellow onion, flatter than the Yellow Globe Danvers.

PriceOunce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; 1-lb., \$1.00

Yellow Strasburg—

PriceOunce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; 1-lb., \$1.30

Yellow Cracker—

PriceOunce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; 1-lb., \$1.00

Prizetaker or Mammoth Yellow Spanish—Large size, globular in form, white straw yellow skin; largest of all onions.

PriceOunce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; 1-lb., \$1.50

**Philadelphia Silver Skin or Portugal**

—Large white onion, grows a beautiful firm pearly white set.

Price, Ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; 1-lb., \$1.50

Mammoth Silver King—Very large, handsome, white, flat onion.

Price, Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; 1-lb., \$1.25

Southport Large White Globe—

Large, solid and handsome.

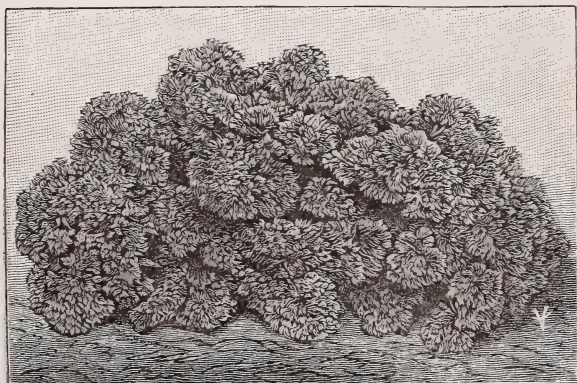
Price Ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$2.00

New Queen—Early, very white skinned, small, especially valuable for pickling.

Price, Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; 1-lb., \$1.25

**Adriatic Barletta**—Small, early, white onion used for pickling.

Price Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; 1-lb., \$1.30

PARSLEY.

Culture—As the seed requires three or four weeks to germinate, sow early in the spring in rows one foot apart, cover half an inch deep. Thin to 5 or 6 inches apart or transplant. One ounce to 150 feet of drill.

Champion Moss Curled—Densely crimped and curled; dark green leaves.

PriceOunce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c

Triple Curled—Fine curled and a stronger grower than Champion Moss Curled.

PriceOunce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c

PARSNIPS.

Culture—Sow as early in the spring as possible in drills 15 inches apart and half an inch deep, in rich, well-manured land. Thin to 6 inches apart in the rows. One ounce of seed to 200 feet of drill. Three to five pounds per acre.

Hollow Crown—White, very tender, with smooth, clean skin.

PriceOunce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 10c; 1-lb., 30c

Long White Dutch or Sugar—Roots very long, white, smooth, and tender.

PriceOunce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 10c; 1-lb., 30c

PEAS.

Culture—For extra early peas, plant very early on light rich soil. For a general crop a deep loam inclining to clay would be better. When grown for market they are seldom brushed but sown in single rows one inch apart and three to five inches deep, depending on the soil, time of planting and variety. Rows should be from 18 inches to 3 feet apart. Wrinkled varieties are not as hardy as the smooth hard sorts and if planted early should have dry soil and not be planted deep as they are liable to rot. One quart to 100 feet of drill. One to three bushels per acre.



First and Best—Very early, popular for market and shipping.

PriceQuart, 20c; 4 quarts, 50c; peck, 90c; bushel, \$3.25

Alaska—The earliest and most prolific pea. This beautiful blue pea is the most popular with the market gardeners.

PriceQuart, 20c; 4 quarts, 50c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50

Thomas Laxton—Very early, pods as large as Gradus, well filled with peas of the very best flavor.

PriceQuart, 30c; 4 quarts, 90c; peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.50

Gradus—From the market gardeners' standpoint too much can not be said in praise of the Gradus or Prosperity. It is very early, being but a few days later than the extra early sorts. Pods very large, from 4 to 4½ inches in length, peas large and sweet. The vine has heavy stems with large dark green leaves and grows from 2½ to 3 feet high. Crop short, will have but a limited quantity.

PriceQuart, 35c; 4 quarts, \$1.00; peck, \$2.00; bushel, \$7.50

Nott's Excelsior—Best early dwarf wrinkled pea. More prolific than the American Wonder. Quality just as good.

PriceQuart, 25c; 4 quarts, 80c; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.50

American Wonder—The earliest of the Dwarf wrinkled varieties; vines about 8 or 9 inches high, covered with well filled pods containing very large, sweet, tender and well flavored peas.

PriceQuart, 25c; 4 quarts, 80c; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.25



THE "NEW SURPRISE" PEA.

Eclipse—A wrinkled pea as early as the Smooth varieties; fully as early as the Alaska; vines grow more vigorously; very prolific; peas exceptionally sweet and well flavored. This pea can not be planted quite so early as Alaska or First and Best as they are liable to rot.

Price Quart, 25c; 4 quarts, 75c; peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00

Little Gem—An early dwarf wrinkled variety; when green, peas are very large and of delicious flavor.

Price Quart, 25c; 4 quarts, 75c; peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.25

Champion of England—Height 4 to 5 feet. Very productive and admitted to be the richest and best flavored peas grown.

Price Quart, 20c; 4 quarts, 60c; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.75

Telephone—Large wrinkled peas, vines grow to about 3 feet in height, pods very long, and light green; main market sort.

Price Quart, 20c; 4 quarts, 70c; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.50

Duke of Albany—Immense pods on style of telephone but earlier and superior to that variety.

Price Quart, 25c; 4 quarts, 80c; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.50

Telegraph or Long Island Mammoth—A strong growing, hardy, late variety, pods very long, filled with large green peas.

Price Quart, 25c; 4 quarts, 75c; peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00

Juno—Grows two feet high, vigorous grower and prolific bearer, pods slightly curved, dark green, well filled.

Price Quart, 25c; 4 quarts, 75c; peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00

Pride of the Market—Vines of medium height, stocky and vigorous, with large dark green leaves, bearing at the top very large dark green pods well filled with large peas.

Price Quart, 25c; 4 quarts, 75c; peck, \$1.35; bushel, \$4.75

Improved Stratagem—Vines eighteen inches in height and very stocky, pods long, well filled with large peas.

Price Quart, 25c; 4 quarts, 75c; peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.50

Large White Marrowfats—

Price Quart, 15c; 4 quarts, 35c; peck, 60c; bushel, \$2.25

Black Eyed Marrowfats—

Price Quart, 15c; 4 quarts, 35c; peck, 60c; bushel, \$2.25

Melting Sugar—Edible pods.

Price Quart, 25c; 4 quarts, 90c; peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.25

Dwarf Grey Sugar—Edible pods.

Price Quart, 25c; 4 quarts, 80c; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.50

Tall Grey Sugar—Edible pods.

Price Quart, 25c; 4 quarts, 80c; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.50

PEPPER.

Culture—Pepper should be started in a hot bed or cold frame, and transplanted about the last of May in rows about two feet apart each way.



Ruby King—Four and one-half inches to six inches long, mild, one of the best for stuffed pickles.

PriceOunce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$2.00

Sweet Mountain—Very productive, flesh thick, sweet and mild.

PriceOunce, 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$2.00

Large Bell or Bull Nose—An early variety of mild flavor, rind thick and fleshy, one of the best for stuffed pickles.

Price, Ounce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$2.00

Chinese Giant—This new pepper is the best and largest mango pepper ever introduced, plant strong, bushy, prolific bearer. Fruit mammoth size, glossy red flesh and mild flavor.

Price..Ounce, 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.00; 1-lb., \$3.50

Long Red Cayenne—

Price..Ounce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$2.00

Cherry Red—Small round rich scarlet. Very hot.

PriceOunce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$2.00



PUMPKIN.

Culture—One pint to 100 hills. One to two pounds per acre.

Large Cheese or Kentucky Field—Popular for family use, flat shape.

PriceOunce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 10c; 1-lb., 30c

Quaker Pie—Nearly oval, cream colored, best quality.

PriceOunce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c

Common Yellow or Connecticut Field—Immensely productive, very hardy. Good either for pies or stock feeding.

PriceOunce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 10c; 1-lb., 25c

RADISH.

Culture—Radish thrive best on light, sandy soil. Sow as soon as the soil can be worked in the spring, in drills, cover about half an inch deep. For a succession, sow every two weeks. One ounce to 100 feet of drill. Eight to ten pounds per acre.



French Breakfast—Olive shaped, red tipped with white.

PriceOunce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c

Long Scarlet Short Top—

PriceOunce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c

Early Scarlet Turnip—Very early small round good quality.

PriceOunce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c

Long White Vienna or Lady Finger—One of the best white radishes.

PriceOunce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c



Vick's Scarlet Globe—One of the best for forcing on account of the small tops, attractive color, does not soon become pithy, very early, equally as good for sowing outdoors. Our seed is exceptionally good this year.

PriceOunce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c

Wood's Early Frame—One of the best early long scarlet radishes. Very smooth and handsome.

PriceOunce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c

Cincinnati Market—Long, scarlet, smooth, tops small, flesh very tender and crisp.

PriceOunce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c

Long Brightest Scarlet White Tipped—

PriceOunce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c

Half Long Deep Scarlet—

PriceOunce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c

Chartier—Large, long summer radish, scarlet, white tipped.

PriceOunce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c



Scarlet Turnip, White Tip—One of the earliest turnip shaped radishes. Very handsome, good flavor. Price, Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c

Giant White Stuttgart—A mammoth white summer radish.

Price, Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c

Chinese Rose or Scarlet China—Bright rose colored, one of the best for fall and winter use, flesh white and firm.

Price, Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c

Long Black Spanish—A long winter radish, black skin, white flesh.

Price, Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c

Round Black Spanish—Round black winter radish.

PriceOunce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c

Icicle—A new long white variety. Very mild and crisp.

PriceOunce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c

SPINACH.

Culture—For spring use sow in drills one foot apart and for succession sow every two weeks. For winter use, sow in September. One ounce for 100 feet of drill. Eight to ten pounds per acre.

Thick Leaved—Large dark green leaves, the most popular variety for the market.

PriceOunce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 10c; 1-lb., 20c; 10-lbs., \$1.50

Bloomsdale or Savoy Leaved—

PriceOunce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 10c; 1-lb., 20c; 10-lbs., \$1.50

Long Standing—

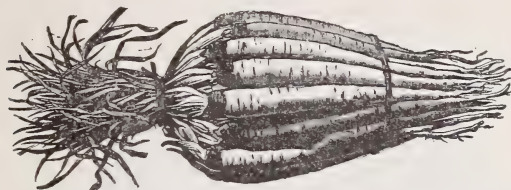
PriceOunce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 10c; 1-lb., 20c; 10-lbs., \$1.50

New Victoria—Dark black green leaves, splendid for spring sowing.

PriceOunce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 10c; 1-lb., 20c; 10-lbs., \$1.50

Prickly Winter—

PriceOunce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 10c; 1-lb., 20c; 10-lbs., \$1.50

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

Culture—Salsify does the best on light rich soil. Sow early in drills 18 inches apart, cover seed about 2 inches. Thin to 4 or 5 inches. One ounce to 100 feet of drill. Five to eight pounds per acre.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—This is a large, strong growing plant, very smooth.

Price Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; 1-lb., \$1.00

SQUASH.

Culture—Plant as soon as the ground is warm and danger from frost is over. Plant in hills 5 feet apart for bush varieties and 6 to 8 feet for the running kinds. Six to eight seeds per hill and thin to three plants. One ounce to 40 hills, about two pounds per acre.

Summer Varieties.

White Bush Scallop—

Price Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 50c

Mammoth White Bush—Twice the size of the above.

Price Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 50c

Yellow Bush Scallop—Orange color.

Price Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 50c

Mammoth Yellow Bush—Large yellow, very early.

Price Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 50c

Summer Crookneck—The old standard variety, very early.

Price Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 50c

Giant Summer Crookneck—Very large.

Price Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 50c

Fall and Winter Squash.

Boston Marrow—Bright orange, good for autumn use.

Price Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 50c

Mammoth Chili—

Price Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 60c

Sibley or Pike's Peak—Large oval fruit, tapering at the blossom end, skin dark olive green, light golden flesh, excellent quality.

Price Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 60c

Hubbard—The old favorite winter sort.

PriceOunce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 65c



Red or Golden Hubbard—A perfect type of the Green Hubbard, except in color, which is a bright deep yellow, very showy and attractive. Flesh yellow, fine grained, cooks very dry, more productive than Hubbard.

PriceOunce, 10; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 65c

Chicago Warty Hubbard—Much larger and more warty than the old Hubbard.

PriceOunce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 70c

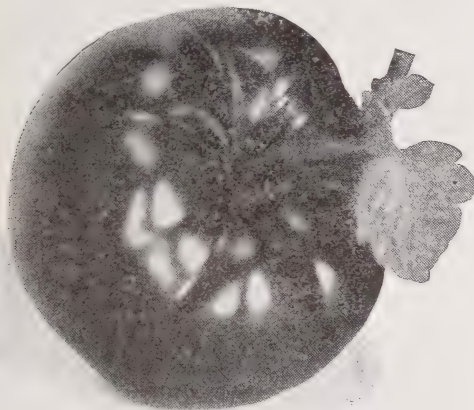


Delicious—This new squash is superior to the old Hubbard. Medium size, color green, flesh thick, of dark orange color, fine grained and very sweet and dry.

PriceOunce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; 1-lb., \$1.50

TOMATOES.

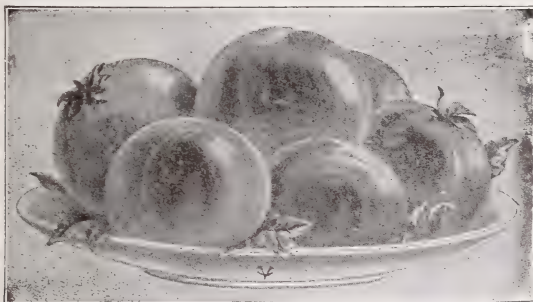
Culture—For early fruit the seed should be sown in a hot-bed about the first of March, sow either in drills or broadcast, cover about half an inch, later sowings may be made until the last of April. When the plants are two or three inches high they should be double rooted into a small box, and not more than 100 in a box, or into small pots, one plant to a pot. Water freely when transplanted and expose to the sun gradually until the plants are hardened. Set outdoors when danger from frost is over. One ounce of seed to 2,500 plants. About two ounces per acre.

**Earliana, Earliest—**

Price Ounce, 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 75c; 1-lb., \$2.50

Livingston's Dwarf Stone—This new variety from Livingston resembles the Dwarf Champion in habit of vine but is of stronger growth and more erect, the fruit resembles Livingston's Stone in color, shape and size. The new Dwarf Stone is nearly double the size of the Dwarf Champion yet equally as early and more prolific.

Price Ounce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 70c; 1-lb., \$2.25



Dwarf Champion—Very early, fruit a bright pink, smooth and regular.

Price Ounce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$2.00

Early Michigan—Smooth, deep rich red.

Price Ounce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; 1-lb., \$1.75



Livingston Globe—An extra good all around sort of distinct globe shape, with quite a large percentage of elongated fruit. It is a very beautiful fruit, and on account of its shape one that promises a greater average number of slices to be taken from each fruit. Fruit of large size, smooth, of firm flesh, and has few seeds. Ripens evenly, color a fine glossy rose tinged with purple, and without the slightest hint of yellow. Remarkably good keeper, and of delicate flavor.

Price Ounce, 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., \$1.00; 1-lb., \$3.60

Honor Bright—Bright red, good for shipping.

Price Ounce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$2.00

Stone—Fruit very large, bright scarlet, smooth, ripening evenly to the stem without a crack; exceedingly solid and firm flesh; one of the best canners.

Price Ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; 1-lb., \$1.75

Livingston's Favorite—Large, productive, fine blood red, good canner.

Price Ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; 1-lb., \$1.75

Livingston's Perfection—Earlier than the Favorite or Beauty. Large size, very productive, one of the best canning tomatoes.

Price Ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; 1-lb., \$1.75

Magnus—New, color of Beauty, but thicker leaves and more solid, very productive, matures quickly and will take the first rank for early market.

Price Ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; 1-lb., \$1.75

Golden Queen—

Price Ounce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$2.00

Livingston's Beauty—Large, smooth, fruit purplish pink, thick flesh, good canner.

Price Ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; 1-lb., \$1.75



Acme—Fruit smooth, color purple.

Price Ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; 1-lb., \$1.75

Yellow Plum—

Price Ounce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$2.00

TURNIP.

Culture—For early crop, sow in latter part of April, for fall and main crop the middle of June until the last of August. One ounce to 250 feet of drill. One pound per acre.



New White Milan—Very early, white, best for bunching.

Price Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 60c

Purple Top Strap Leaf—The well known popular variety for family or market use. Large, flat, white, purplish above ground, flesh fine grained.

Price Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 35c



White Egg—Very handsome, good early or late turnips for the market.

Price Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 30c

Purple Top White Globe—Very productive and handsome.

Price Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 30c

Cow Horn—Good stock turnip, heavy cropper.

Price Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 30c

Large White Norfolk—

Price Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 30c

White Sweet Russian—Large, white, very desirable for either stock or table use.

PriceOunce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 30c

Sweet German—Flesh hard, white and firm.

PriceOunce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 30c

Yellow Aberdeen—Globe shaped, very large, good stock turnip.

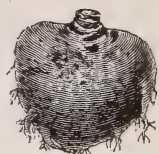
PriceOunce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 30c

Robertson's Golden Ball—One of the sweetest yellow turnips, flesh hard and firm, good keeper.

PriceOunce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 35c

Amber Globe—One of the best yellow varieties for field crop for stock.

PriceOunce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 30c



RUTA BAGA.

Culture—Sow from the middle of June to the middle of July.



American Purple Top—Very hardy and productive, flesh yellow, sweet and solid. Good for stock and table use.

PriceOunce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 30c

White Sweet Russian—Large white, very desirable for either stock or table use.

PriceOunce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 30c

HERBS.

Caraway—

PriceOunce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 75c

Dill—

PriceOunce 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 75c



Lavender—

Price Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; 1-lb., \$1.00

Sage—Broad leaved.

Price Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; 1-lb., \$1.25

Summer Savory—

Price Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 65c

Sweet Marjoram—

Price Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; 1-lb., \$1.00

Thyme—

Price Ounce, 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$2.10

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS

Owing to market changes on field and grass seeds we are unable to give prices herewith and when customers are in need of anything in this line, will be pleased to quote lowest prices the market will justify.

BUCKWHEAT.

Culture—Buckwheat should be sown about the middle of June. From one to three pecks per acre.

Japanese—The earliest and most productive variety grown, grains very large.

Silver Hull—Good yielder, grain small, of a light gray color, very thin hull and yields the most flour per bushel.

BARLEY.

Common—Six-rowed succeeds best on sandy loam. Sow about $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre.

MILLET.

Common—Requires a light dry rich soil and grows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high with a fine bulk of stalks and leaves. Sow broadcast from May 1st to August 1st, from one peck to one-half bushel per acre.

German or Golden—Grows much larger than common millet, the heads are very large and compact. Sow about one-half bushel per acre.

Hungarian—A species of annual millet growing less rank with smaller stalks, makes better hay for horses than millet. Sow from one peck to one-half bushel per acre.

RAPE.

Dwarf Essex—Especially valuable for green manuring and for pasture. When pastured off by sheep it will do more to restore exhausted land than any other plant. There is no forage plant that will produce so heavy a yield with such slight cost. Sow from the time frost is out of ground to July. It is ready in about six weeks. Three to four pounds per acre

RYE.

Spring Rye—The principal value of this grain is as a catch crop to sow where winter grains have failed. The straw is shorter and stiffer than the winter variety while the grain though smaller is of equal value.

SORGHUM.

Sorghum—The early varieties of sorghum are sown quite extensively for forage crops. Stalks are tall and leafy and when well cured make splendid fodder for cows. Cane seed should not be sown until the weather is warm. About three or four pounds per acre.

SUNFLOWER.

Mammoth Russian—This variety has large heads and a good crop will produce 1,000 pounds of seed per acre. It is used for feeding poultry. Sow the seed at corn planting time in rows 5 feet apart and 10 inches apart in the rows.

FIELD PEAS.

Canada Field Peas—Make splendid hay for hogs when sown with oats. They can be fed either green or dry. Plowed under as a fertilizer they are nearly as good as clover and can be grown on land too poor for clover. Sow about 2 bushels per acre or if sown with oats, sow 1 bushel of each. Sow peas broadcast first and plow under four or five inches deep, then sow oats on top and harrow in.

GRASS SEED.

Timothy, orchard grass, blue grass, red top, mammoth, medium, alsyke and alfalfa clover at lowest prices market warrants.

LAWN GRASS.

One pound to 600 square feet. Three to five bushels per acre.



Hill Lawn Mixture—Especially adapted to light soils and shady situations. A thick velvety sod is very hard to grow on the light sandy soil of the hill residence district, but four years' actual use has demonstrated that the Hill Lawn Mixture will do better, last longer and grow thicker sod than any mixture on the market.

Price Pound, 25c; 5-lb., \$1.00



Chicago Park Lawn Mixture—It will produce an even, dense growth of permanent sward as early in the season as it is possible to do with seed. This mixture contains no annual grasses for making a quick show to the detriment of a good lawn but only those of lasting value and hardiness.

Price Pound, 25c; 5-lb., \$1.00

Kentucky Blue Grass—The base of all lawn mixtures. It makes a grand sward, but takes longer than the lawn mixtures to get established. Fancy clean seed.

Price Per pound, 20c

Red Top—For quick results Red Top is unequalled as it comes up quickly and makes a nice thick lawn but does not last. Fancy seed.

Price Per pound, 15c

White Dutch Clover—Many prefer a white clover lawn to any other grass. Fancy imported seed.

Price Per pound, 40c

Good Seed Per pound, 25c

SEED CORN.

Holt's Mammoth—Michigan grown.

Price Per bushel, 70-lbs., of ears, \$1.50

Pride of the North—Michigan grown.

Price Per 70-lbs., of ears, \$1.50

Leaming Fodder—

Price Per bushel, \$1.00

Red Cob Ensilage—

Price Per bushel, \$1.00

Longfellow Eight Rowed—

Price Per bushel, \$1.50

Smut Nose—

Price Per bushel, \$1.50

FLOWER SEEDS.



ASTERS.

Truffaut's Paeony Flowered—Flowers very large, brilliant colors, perfectly double, petals beautifully incurved; height 22 inches; many colors mixed.

Price Per packet, 5c

Comet or Poodle Asters—Flowers very large, long beautifully curved petals, height about 15 inches. Separate colors, white, rose, light blue, deep scarlet, and lavender.

PricePer packet, 10c

Comet Asters—All colors mixed.

PricePer packet, 5c

Florists' Mixture of Asters—This is a mixture of all the best varieties of asters suitable for cut flowers; colors, white, pink and brightest red, with a small proportion of light blue and purple with some intermediate shades. Contains only the most saleable colors for cut flower use.

PricePer packet, 10c

White Asters in Mixture—This mixture contains Giant Comet, Victoria, Trauffut, Carleson. Boston Florists, Vaughn's New Upright White, Semple's Branching and others.

PricePer packet, 10c

Excelsior Mixture of Dwarf Asters—

PricePer packet, 5c

Excelsior Mixture of Tall Asters—

PricePer packet, 5c

Branching Asters—

PricePer packet, 5c

Ageratum—Mixed, all varieties. Valuable for large beds or borders, and very useful where cut flowers are in demand; blooms the whole summer; half hardy annual.

PricePer packet, 5c

Alyssum, Sweet—Flowers very fragrant, blossoms all summer; white.

PricePer packet, 5c

Antirrhinum, Snapdragon—Will blossom the first season from seed sown in the spring. Succeeds best in dry loamy soil; tender perennial; tall sorts mixed.

PricePer packet, 5c

BALSAM.

Balsam or Lady Slipper—Requires a rich soil, a sunny position and frequent water; tender annuals.

Alba perfecta. The largest and best double white balsam.

PricePer packet, 5c

Double camellia flowered, all colors mixed.

PricePer packet, 5c

Double Rose Flowered; all colors mixed.

PricePer packet, 5c

Candytuft—Should be sown in masses; sow seeds where plants are to bloom in rows six to eight inches apart; thin out plants to about six inches apart; the soil should be rich. Keep the plant well watered. Mixed all colors.

PricePer packet, 5c

Pure White—

PricePer packet, 5c

- Cockscomb**—The Cockscombs are tender requiring good soil. Mixed.
 PricePer packet, 5c
- Castor Beans, Zanzibar**—Tall majestic plants for lawns with leaves of glossy green; tender annuals; 6 by 15 feet high.
 PricePer packet, 5c; per ounce, 10c
- Coboea Scandens**—A fine rapid climber. Handsome foliage and large bell shape flowers. A well established plant will run about thirty feet a season; tender perennial.
 PricePer packet, 5c
- Cosmos**—A very effective autumn plant; quite hardy and rapid growing. Should be started in March and transplanted to open ground about June first.
 PricePer packet, 5c
- White**—
 PricePer packet, 10c
- Dahlias**—Double mixed.
 PricePer packet, 5c
 Single, mixedPer packet, 5c
- Dianthus**—Double mixed.
 PricePer packet, 5c
- Eschscholtzia**—California poppy; hardy annual.
 PricePer packet, 5c
- Forget-me-not**—Hardy perennial.
 PricePer packet, 5c
- Four O'clock**—Sow seed in open ground, hardy annual.
 PricePer packet, 5c
- Gourds**—A tribe of climbers with curiously shaped and colored fruit; tender annual.
 Japanese Nest Eggs. The fruit makes excellent nest eggs since they are white and proper size.
 PricePer packet, 5c
- Mixed Gourds**—All kinds mixed.
 PricePer packet, 5c
- Hollyhock**—Hardy perennial. Double Chatter's mixed.
 PricePer packet, 10c
- Morning-Glory**—Common; mixed.
 PricePer packet, 5c
- Japanese Morning-Glory**—Stronger grower with a larger flower.
 PricePer packet, 5c

Mignonette—Hardy annual producing dense spikes of exceedingly fragrant flowers.

PricePer packet, 5c

Machet—Dwarf, vigorous grower.

PricePer packet, 5c

Golden Queen—Golden yellow, powerfully fragrant.

PricePer packet, 5c

MARIGOLD.

Hardy, showy annual of easy culture.

Africana—Mixed; the flowers of the Africana are equal to double dahlias.

PricePer packet, 5c

French—Mixed, double.

PricePer packet, 5c

Eldorado—The largest of African varieties.

PricePer packet, 5c

NASTURTIUMS.

Dwarf Nasturtiums—Hardy annual about one foot high; culture, easy; mixed all colors.

PricePer packet, 5c; per ounce, 10c

Tall or Climbing Nasturtium—Three to six feet in height; mixed all colors.

PricePer packet, 5c; per ounce, 10c

Madam Gunther's Hybrids—Five to seven feet; very strong grower, with rich dark foliage; flowers have a wide range of most beautiful colors. Many striped, blotched and modeled.

PricePer packet, 5c; per ounce, 10c

PHLOX.

Drummondi—Many colors mixed; hardy annuals.

PricePer packet, 5c; per ounce, \$1.00

PETUNIA.

Tender perennial, blooming the first year. Seeds may be sown directly in the open ground when the weather becomes settled. Large flowering mixture.

PricePer packet, 5c; per trade packet 1,000 seeds, 50c

Single Fringed.

PricePer packet, 5c

POPPIES.

Hardy annuals and perennials. Sow the seeds as early in the spring as the ground can be worked; cover lightly

Double Carnation Flowered—

PricePer packet, 5c; per ounce, 15c

The Shirley—This is a magnificent strain of poppies.

PricePer packet, 5c

Iceland Poppies—Single, mixed. The delicate flowers are fragrant, and the long stems make them suitable for cutting; half hardy perennial. Blooming the first year from seed; the seed should be planted early in boxes and transplanted.

PricePer packet, 5c

Portulaca—Tender annual; seed usually sown directly where the plants are to stand; they bloom most freely during hot dry weather.

PricePer packet, 5c

Best Double—

PricePer packet, 5c

PANSY.



Pansies do best in rich moist soil and a cool moist atmosphere. A situation sheltered from high winds and close to the morning sun is most favorable. All colors mixed.

PricePer packet, 5c; per ounce, 50c

Giant Pansy Mixture—This mixture includes all the richest reds, coppers and bronzes together with the most delicate rose and pink shading. All the distinct colors of Trimardeau, the splendid Cassier strain with its delicate veinings.

Price Per packet, 10c; per ounce, \$2.00

Vaughan's International Pansies—The world's best. This is a combination of as many separate colors, types, blendings and unique kinds as can be found in the world.

Price Per packet, 15c; per ounce, \$15.00

SALVIA.

Tender perennial; blooms the first season; flowers are born in long spikes well above the foliage; are of fiery red crimson or blue color; start early in heat; and transplant into light soil 1 to 2 feet apart.

Spendens—Drooping spikes.

Price Per packet, 10c

Sweet Williams—Hardy perennial; seed can be planted in the open ground and will blossom in the fall or the following spring, or it can be sown in August, and will make fine blooming plants for the following summer; choice mixed.

Price Per packet, 5c

SWEET PEAS.

Culture—Early in spring make a trench about six inches deep in rich mellow soil, and plant the seed in the bottom covering about two inches. When the plants are about five inches high gradually fill up the trench, and furnish some support for the vines.

White.

Blanch Burpee—Vines of strong growth, flowers showy white on long strong stems.

Price Ounce, 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c

Emily Henderson—Pure white, earlier than the Blanch Burpee.

Price Ounce, 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c

Cupid, Dwarf—

Price Ounce, 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c

Yellow.

Golden Gleam—Deep primrose yellow.

Price Ounce, 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c

Primrose—Creamy yellow.

Price Ounce, 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c

Pink.

Apple Blossom—Bright pink.

Price Ounce, 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c

Lovely—Shell pink.Price Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c**Royal Robe**—Bright rose pink.Price Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c**Katherine Tracy**—Soft rose pink, lighter at edges, large flower of strong growth, two on stem.Price Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c**Lady Mary Currie**—Bright orange pink.Price Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c**Pink and White.****Blanch Ferry**—Bright rose pink, wings creamy white, tinted with pink.Price Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c**Red and Scarlet.****Brilliant**—Bright crimson scarlet, standard broad and slightly hooded.Price Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c**Firefly**—Bright scarlet.Price Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c**Salopian**—Flowers of large size, finely hooded, deep crimson.Price Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c**Mars**—Glowing scarlet, wings heavily suffused with red.Price Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c**Blue and White.****Maid of Honor**—Beautifully shaded with light blue on white ground edged with deep violet.Price Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c**Maroon.****Black Knight**—Flowers of large size, a rich wine, brown or claret, wings heavily shaded with brownish purple.Price Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c**Shazada**—Intensely dark maroon with a tint of purple in inner portion of wings.Price Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c**Indigo King**—Rich purple maroon.Price Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c**Boreatton**—Very dark crimson purple.Price Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c**Striped and Variegated.****America**—Striped with bright blood red on white ground, very showy.Price Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c

Aurora—Flowers extra large, three on a stem, beautifully flaked with a bright orange salmon on a creamy white ground.

PriceOunce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c

Grey Friar—General effect is grey, heavily shadowed purple markings on creamy white ground.

PriceOunce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c

Lottie Hutchins—Large flowers, delicately flaked and striped with light pink on creamy ground.

PriceOunce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c

Senator—Purplish maroon striped on a white ground.

PriceOunce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c

Red and White Striped—

PriceOunce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c

Lavender and Blue.

Countess of Radnor—Large, light lavender with faint purple tinge.

PriceOunce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c

Golden Gate—Blended pinkish mauve and lavender.

PriceOunce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c

Captain of the Blues—Purplish blue wings and lavender purple.

PriceOunce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c

Emily Eckford—Flowers large, light rosy purple or redish mauve; wings blue.

PriceOunce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c

Prize Mixture—This mixture contains the cream of the new standard sorts; it is made up entirely of new and separate colors, carefully proportioned as to its composition; there is no better mixture in existence.

PriceOunce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c

VERBENA.

If sown in the open ground in May they will bloom in August, but if started in pots in the house in winter they will flower sooner. Seeds should be soaked in luke warm water before planting, and care taken that the soil is rich. Verbenas can be grown from cuttings but seedlings are more vigorous and produce more flowers.

PricePer packet, 5c

WILD CUCUMBERS.

Very vigorous growing climber; flowers grow in spikes which have a peculiar sweetish fragrance. The seed is produced in round prickly seed pods. The seed is very slow to germinate, should be planted in the fall; vines will run from 15 to 20 feet.

PricePer packet, 5c

ZINNIAS.

Half hardy annual; sow the seed early in spring in open ground and transplant to 1½ feet apart in good rich soil.

Double Grandi Flora—

PricePer packet, 5c

Mammoth Mixed—

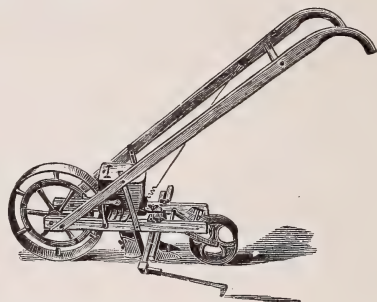
PricePer packet, 10c

IRON AGE FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS

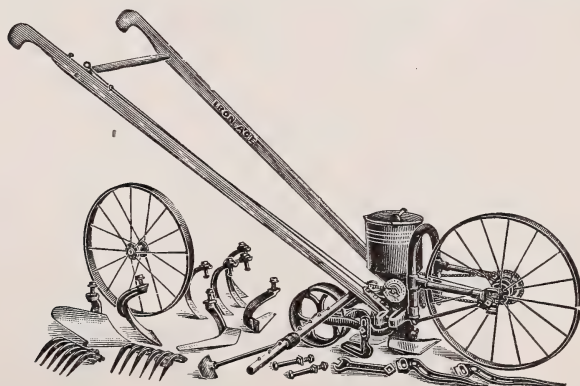
NEW MODEL SEED DRILL.

The best drill for market gardeners.
The best value in material, durability
and merit. Each drill tested, crated and
carefully packed for shipment.

Price\$7.50



**No. 4 IRON AGE.
COMBINED DOUBLE WHEEL HOE DRILL SEEDER.**



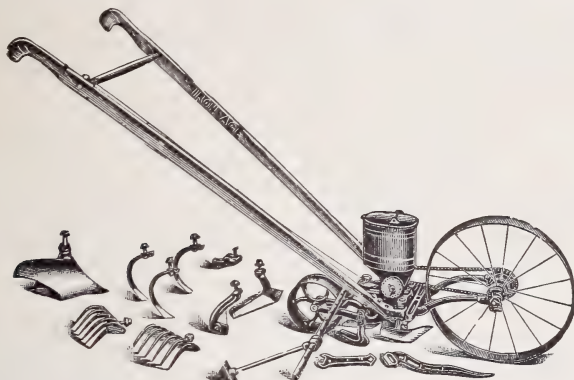
The most practical and complete tool on the market. Easy to adjust
and operate, light and strong.

Price, complete\$10.00

As Drill Seeder 7.00

No. 15.

COMBINED SINGLE WHEEL HOE, HILL AND DRILL SEEDER.



Will place the seed accurately either in the hill or drill.

Price, as Hill Dropper Drill only.....\$7.50

No. 18 Combined Single Wheel Hoe and Drill, similar to No. 47, without the hill dropping device.

Price\$9.00

GEM OF THE GARDEN SINGLE WHEEL HOE.



Gem Double Wheel Hoe	\$5.50
Gem of the Garden, Single Wheel Hoe	4.50
Iron Age Single Wheel Hoe, No. 20	5.50
Iron Age Single Wheel Hoe, hoes only	3.50
Iron Age Double Wheel Hoe	6.60
Iron Age Double Wheel Hoe with side hoes only	3.75

THE BATEMAN HOE.

Light and strong and just the thing for innumerable purposes. It is especially adapted for spading around fruit trees and in grassy lawns. Every fruit grower should have two or three of these hoes. Three sizes.

PriceNo. 1, 75c; No. 2, \$1.00; No. 3, \$1.25

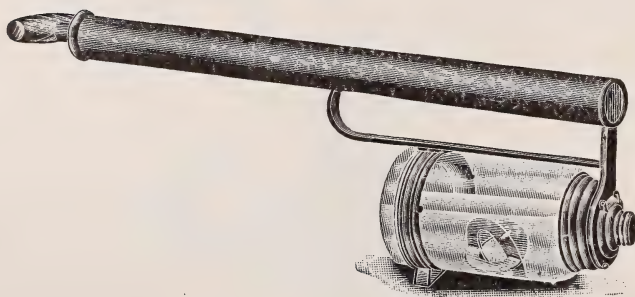
THE FOUNTAIN SPRAYER.

This three gallon sprayer is carried in one hand while the hose is held, and spray directed with the other. The spray is started or stopped by a thumb lever operated in the same hand that carries the spray. The tank is tested to a pressure of 50 lbs. to the square inch. The amount of volume of the spray can be regulated by the pressure of the double valve, which starts or stops it. You can throw the spray over each hill of potatoes without wasting any material on the intervening space. In spraying small fruit trees the Fountain Sprayer is a practical machine up to 12 feet from the ground.

PriceBrass, \$6.00; galvanized iron, \$5.00.



THE LOWELL SPRAYER.



A careful look at this cut of the Lowell Sprayer will show you pretty thoroughly what the machine is—a simple and inexpensive device which will satisfactorily answer the purpose of spraying vines, shrubs, flowers, plants, etc., where a more expensive and elaborate machine is not needed. You will also find this sprayer very useful for administering the many disinfectants and insecticides now on the market.

Notice the agitator inside the glass can which rattles around loosely in the can by the motions of the sprayer and assists in the thorough mixing while the liquid is being used.

Knowing that the doctrine of continuous improvement is the secret of continued success we have each year made improvements and we are absolutely sure that we are manufacturing the very best sprayers on the market.

Price, each75c

BROWN'S EASY WEEDER.



Especially adapted for working among carnations, roses, etc. Equally as valuable to the market gardener and nurseryman and the best all-round weeder for the private garden.

This new idea as a weeding device has made itself an immediate favorite with growers wherever tried.

With it, a boy can do more and better work than two men with any other tool ever put on the market.

Does not cut or destroy the roots of plants. The pushing edge is thin enough to work easily through the soil, but too dull to damage the stems of plants, should it come in contact with them.

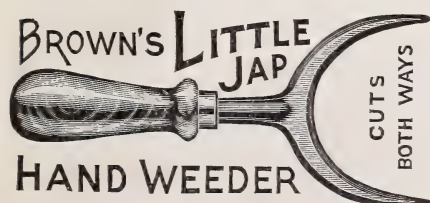
The inner edge is sharp.

Takes out all the weeds; its oval shape permitting the operator to weed behind the plants, while standing in front.

It works the surface to a fine mulch. It makes the hard places easy to reach. For working in ashes or commercial fertilizers, it has no equal.

It will pay for itself in one day. Saves one man in every 20,000 feet of glass. Endorsed by leading growers. Price25c

BROWN'S LITTLE JAP WEEDER.



This new weeder is on an entirely different plan from anything that has ever been introduced. It is an excellent weeder but is more especially adapted for thinning. Gardeners will find it one of the finest weeders for this purpose. Price...20c

Lang Weeders—Price, 30c.

Excelsior Weeders—Price 10c.

Hoe Weeder—Price 10c.

"TARGET BRAND" SCALE DESTROYER.

Especially Prepared for the Destruction of the San Jose Scale.



This preparation destroys insect life by forming a film thus closing the respirative organs. It is composed of a non-penetrating oil combined with resin. These two amount to about 85%. It is thoroughly soluble in water, and will not separate, nor does it need to be agitated while spraying.

When diluted with water it is neutral, there being no chemicals which could do harm to the trees or roots.

It can be diluted with cold or warm water, and represents the cheapest, easiest to prepare, and the most reliable spray for fruit growing either on a large or small scale.

It coats the tree with a thin film killing the scale by contact, and yet the film is thin enough not to clog the pores of the tree. It can be used as a preventive as well as a cure.

Directions.

Dilute 1 to 20 or 25 for winter treatment; 1 to 30 for fall (before leaves drop) and late spring treatment; 1 to 40 for summer treatment.

Prices.

100 gallons and over in wood, 50 cents per gallon; 25 to 50 gallons in wood, 60 cents per gallon; 5 to 10 gallons in jacket cans, 75 cents per gallon; 1 and 2 gallons in tin, \$1.00 per gallon; one-half gallon in tin, 65 cents; 1 quart in tin, 35 cents.

"TARGET BRAND"
ARSENATE OF LEAD (IN PASTE FORM.)

Safest, Most Valuable and Most Effective Mineral Insecticide Yet Discovered.

Every year the Codding Moth damages the fruit crops of the United States to the extent of thirty or forty million dollars.

"TARGET BRAND" ARSENATE OF LEAD
WILL STOP IT.

It is the most effective poisonous insecticide yet discovered for leaf eating insects. It has been used many years and has never failed to destroy insects; where other preparations have failed this has proven a specific remedy.

**"TARGET BRAND" ARSENATE OF LEAD.**

Will never scorch, burn or injure the most delicate foliage, but at the same time kills all kinds of leaf and fruit-eating insects. It is white in

color, and is easily mixed with water and applied as a spray, the principal use to which it is now put is the killing of the Codling Moth, and it is easily applied with Bordeaux, 1 to 2 pounds being sufficient for 50 gallons. It completely takes the place of Paris Green, London Purple, Arsenate, etc., and is free from their many objectionable qualities; These poisons often burn the foliage; they are washed off with every rain; they require constant stirring to insure a uniform spray.

"TARGET BRAND" ARSENATE OF LEAD.

Sticks to the foliage to which it is applied throughout the season, no matter how many or how frequently rains occur. No other insecticide yet discovered possesses the adhesive qualities of "TARGET BRAND" ARSENATE OF LEAD. Paris Green, London Purple, Hellebore—all wash off with the first shower, and respraying is then necessary. It is put up in cans and kegs, tightly sealed, with explicit directions on each package.

Prices.

2 lb. can, 50c; 5 lb. can, \$1.00; 10 lb. can, \$1.80; 20 lb. can, \$3.50; 50 lb. keg, \$8.00; 100 lb. keg, \$15.00.

INSECTICIDE.



Pat. March 16 and Nov. 9, 1897.
Pat. in Canada Nov. 2, 1897,
and Jan. 25, 1900.

Bug Death—This insecticide and plant food combined has been on the market for six years and its sales have shown a large increase each year. We can say to our customers that we give Bug Death our fullest indorsement. While the first cost to kill the bugs on an acre of potatoes is rather more than the arsenical insecticide, the results at harvesting time are entirely satisfactory, and where practical tests have been made the extra marketable potatoes has more than paid the entire expense. It is non-poisonous which makes it perfectly safe to use on all plants or vines. Very beneficial results are obtained by using Bordeaux mixture in connection with Bug

Death, and they can be mixed and sprayed on the vines at the same time, with any of the spraying machines on the market for that purpose. Bug Death prevents blight.

Reduction in Price—The manufacturers, at the request of the trade and many customers, have added a 100-lb. keg, which will be appreciated by the farmers, as it reduces the cost per pound. Put up in packages as follows: Trade mark on each package.

Price, 1-lb., 15c; 3-lbs., 35c; 5-lbs., 50c; 12½-lbs., \$1.00; 100-lbs., \$7.00

Hammond's Slug Shot—Kills the currant worm, potato bug, cabbage worm, slugs and aphids on roses, caterpillars, bugs on melons and cucumbers, cut worms, lice on fowls, curculio on plums, tobacco worms, etc.

Price 5-lb. package, 30c

Tobacco Dust—Fertilizer and insecticide, lice on lettuce.

Price per 5-lb. package, 25c; 15-lbs., 60c; 100-lbs., \$2.00

Twemlow's Old English Glazing Putty Semi-Liquid and Elastic—For bedding glass in sash or for filling cracks or seams in roof joints or frames of green houses or hot beds; lasts from 5 to 7 years.

Price per gallon, \$1.25; 5 gallon lots, \$1.20 per gallon.

FERTILIZER.

We are opposed to the combination of fertilizer manufacturers for the control of prices, and believe fertilizers should be sold on their merit and at a fair margin of profit.

We offer to the farmers of Michigan a line of fertilizers and chemicals, manufactured by the BUFFALO FERTILIZER CO., that are controlled by no trust or combination.

They are put on the market on their merit and at living prices, and we ask your patronage.

AMMONIATED BONE BLACK.

For which corn, oats and clover. Analysis, nitrogen $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent.; phosphoric acid 9 to 12 per cent; potash $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per cent.

Price Per hundred \$1.25. Per ton, \$23.00.

FARMERS' CHOICE.

For onions, potatoes, beets and other root crops, strawberries and all small fruits. Analysis, nitrogen 1 to 2 per cent.; phosphoric acid 9 to 12 per cent.; potash 5 to 6 per cent.

Price 100 lbs. \$1.40. Per ton, \$26.00.

NEW YORK STATE SPECIAL.

For all root crops, fruits and corn. Analysis, nitrogen 2 to 3 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 10 to 13 per cent.; potash 5 to 6 per cent.

GARDEN TRUCK.

For cabbage, cauliflower, peas, corn and fruits on land deficient in nitrogen. Analysis, nitrogen 4 to 5 per cent.; phosphoric acid 9 to 12 per cent.; potash 7 to 8 per cent.

Price Per hundred \$2.00. Per ton, \$38.00

CELERY AND POTATO SPECIAL.

For celery, potatoes and onions, and all root crops. Analysis, nitrogen 2 to 3 per cent.; phosphoric acid 8 to 10 per cent.; potash 10 to 12 per cent.

PricePer hundred, \$2.00; per ton, \$36.00

SOLUBLE BONE.

For fruit. Analysis, available phosphoric acid 14 to 16 per cent.; insoluble phosphoric acid 1 to 2 per cent.; total phosphoric acid 15 to 18 per cent.

PricePer hundred, \$1.00; per ton, \$18.00

BONE MEAL.

This is a very high grade of Bone Meal showing a large percentage of ammonia, and much richer in phosphoric acid than soluble bone. Analysis ammonia 3 to 4 per cent.; total phosphoric acid 25 to 27 per cent.

PricePer hundred \$1.50; per ton \$28.00

Nitrate Soda—Price per hundred \$4.00.

Murate of Potash—Price per hundred \$3.00. Per ton \$58.00.

SPRAYING CALENDAR.

We present this table to assist the users of our Sprayers. They will find a complete list of applications for all kinds of vegetable and tree spraying, and when and what to use, and how often the ingredients should be used.

NOTICE.—In this calendar it will be seen that some applications are italicized and these are the ones which are *most important*. The number of applications given in each case has particular reference to localities in which fungous and insect enemies are most abundant.

PLANTS	First Application	Second Application	Third Application	Fourth Application	Fifth Application	Sixth Application
APPLE.—Canker worm, codling moth, scab.	Before the buds burst, copper sulphate solution.	<i>Just before blossoms open, Bordeaux.</i>	<i>When blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux and Arsenites.</i>	7-10 days later, <i>Bordeaux and Arsenites.</i>	10-14 days later, <i>Bordeaux.</i>	10-14 days later, <i>Bordeaux.</i>
BEAN.—Anthracnose	<i>When third leaf expands, Bordeaux.</i>	<i>10 days later, Bordeaux.</i>	14 days later, <i>Bordeaux</i>	14 days later, <i>Bordeaux</i>		
CABBAGE.—Worms, aphids	<i>When worms are first seen, Kerosene emulsion</i>	7-10 days later, if not heading, renew emulsion	<i>7-10 days later, if heading, hot water 130° F.</i>	Repeat third, in 10-14 days, if necessary.		
CHERRY.—Ret. aphid, curculio, slug.	As buds are breaking, Bordeaux; when aphids appear, Kerosene emulsion.	When fruit has set, Bordeaux.	10-14 days, if rot appears, Bordeaux.	10-14 days later, Ammoniacal copper carbonate.		
CUCUMBER.—Worms, mildew	Before mildew becomes serious, Bordeaux.	If disease increases, repeat first application.	If worms persist, Heliebore			
CURRANT.—Worms, mildew.	<i>At first sign of worms, Arsenites.</i>	10 days later, <i>Bordeaux.</i>	<i>10 days later, Ammoniacal copper carbonate.</i>	10-14 days later, repeat third.	10-14 days later, if any disease appears, <i>Bordeaux.</i>	10-14 days, Ammoniacal copper carbonate. Make later applications of this if necessary.
GOOSEBERRY (English) Mildew, worms.	<i>When leaves expand, Bordeaux.</i>	10-14 days later, <i>Bordeaux.</i>	<i>When flowers are open, Bordeaux.</i>	10-14 days later, repeat first.	10-14 days, repeat first.	10-14 days, repeat first.
GRAPE.—Flea-beetle, fungous disease.	In Spring before buds swell, copper sulphate solution.	<i>When leaves are 1-1½ inches in diameter, Bordeaux.</i>	10-14 days, repeat first.	5-7 days later, Ammoniacal copper carbonate.	5-7 days later, repeat fourth.	10-14 days later, repeat fourth if necessary.
NURSER STOCK.—Fungous diseases.	<i>When first leaves appear, Bordeaux</i>	Before flowers open, Bordeaux.	<i>After blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux and Arsenites.</i>	10-20 days later, <i>Bordeaux.</i>	10-20 days later, Ammoniacal copper carbonate.	2-3 weeks before Plums ripen, <i>Bordeaux.</i>
PEACH, NECTARINE.—Leaf curl, mildew, and rot.	As buds are swelling, copper sulphate solution.	<i>Just before blossoms open, Bordeaux. Kerosene emulsion when leaves open for Psylla.</i>				
PEAR.—Leaf blight, scab, codling moth.	When buds are swelling, copper sulphate solution.					
PLUM.—Black knot, curculio, rot and fungous diseases.						

POTATO—Beetle, scab, blight.	When beetles first appear, Arsenites.	When vines are two-thirds grown, Bordeaux and Arsenites.	5-15 days later, Bordeaux.	10-20 days later, Bordeaux.	10-20 days later, Bordeaux.
QUINCE—Leaf and fruit spot, rot.	When blossom buds appear, Bordeaux.	When fruit has set, Bordeaux.	10-20 days later, Bordeaux.		
RASPBERRY—Blackberry—Dewberry—	Before buds break, copper sulphate solution.	During the summer, if rust appears on leaves, Bordeaux.	When last fruits are harvested, Bordeaux.	Repeat third if foliage rusts.	
STRAWBERRY—Rust.	As first fruits are setting, Bordeaux.	As first fruits are ripening, Ammoniacal copper carbonate.	Repeat first when necessary.	Aphis. Kerosene emulsion.	
TOMATO—Rot and blight, worms.	At first appearance of blight or rot, Bordeaux.	Repeat first if diseases are not checked.	Red spider. Kerosene emulsion to under side of foliage.		
ROSE—Mildew, black spot, red spider, aphid.	Mildew. Keep heating pipes painted with equal parts lime and sulphur, mixed with water to a paste.	Black spot. Spray plants under side with weak copper sulphate.	Repeat at intervals of 10 to 20 days, as necessary for blight.		
VIOLET—Blight, red spider.	When blight is first seen, weak copper sulphate. Kerosene emulsion for insects.	Repeat at intervals of 10 to 20 days, as necessary for blight.	NOTE—Use kerosene emulsion, very weak.		

SPECIAL NOTES—For BLACK KNOT on cherries and plums cut out and destroy by burning the diseased parts as soon as discovered. For APHIS on all plants use kerosene emulsion. If RED RUST appears the entire stools affected should be cut out and burned. YOUNG PLANTS should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture at the time of the first and third applications to bearing plants.

FORMULAS.

Bordeaux Mixture.		Copper Sulphate Solution.		Paris Green. (Arsenites.)	
Copper Sulphate.....	6 pounds	Copper Sulphate.....	1 pound	Paris Green.....	1 pound
Quicklime.....	4 gallons	Water.....	15 gallons	Water.....	250 gallons
Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag of coarse cloth, hanging it over a barrel, and pouring at least 4 gallons, so that it is just covered by water. Use an earthen or wooden vessel. Slake the lime in an equal amount of water. Then mix the two and add enough water to make 40 gallons. It is then ready for immediate use. For rots, moulds, mildews and all fungous diseases.		Dissolve the copper sulphate in the water when it is ready for use. This should never be applied to foliage, but must be used before the buds break. For peaches and nectarines use 25 gallons of water. For fungous diseases.		If this mixture is to be used upon peach trees, 1 pound quicklime should be added to each gallon. Paris Green and Bordeaux can be applied together with perfect safety. The action of neither is weakened, and the Paris Green loses all caustic properties. For insects which chew.	
Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate.		London Purple.		Kerosene Emulsion.	
Copper Carbonate.....	1 ounce	This is used in the same proportion as Paris Green, but as it is more caustic it should be applied with the lime, or with the Bordeaux mixture. Do not use it on peach or plum trees. For insects which chew.		Hard Soap.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound
Ammonia.....	3 gallons	Hellebore.		Boiling Water.....	1 gallon
Water.....	9 gallons	Fresh White Hellebore..... 1 ounce		Kerosene.....	2 gallons
The copper carbonate is best dissolved in large bottles, where it will keep indefinitely, and it should be diluted with water as required. For same purpose as Bordeaux		Apply when thoroughly mixed. For insects which chew.		Dissolve the soap in water, add the kerosene and churn with a pump for 5-10 minutes. Dilute 10 times before applying. For insects which suck, cabbage worms and all insects which have soft bodies.	

TRADESMAN COMPANY
DESIGNERS, ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

